

INDIFFERENT NOW TO REBELS' REPLY

Mediators' Ideas of Conditions for Joining Conference Unchanged.

PEACE WORK HALTS FOR WILSON'S WORD

Little Belief That Carranzistas Will Approve Any Plan That Can Be Adopted.

By GEORGE GRISWOLD HILL.

Niagara Falls, Ont., June 4.—Every thing has been at a standstill here to-day while the mediators have waited, with such patience as they could command, for President Wilson to decide whether or not he would accept the peace plan submitted to him a week ago yesterday.

The negotiations have now reached a point from which no further progress can be made until Mr. Wilson indicates if he will be satisfied with the elimination of Huerta and the establishment of a provisional government pledged to do all in its power to effect the necessary economic reforms and, when the country is tranquil, to hold a constitutional election, or whether he prefers war.

Official advice indicates that President Wilson is earnestly seeking the approval of the Constitutionists before advising the mediators that he approves the plan submitted. There is little belief here that the Constitutionists will approve the plan agreed on here, or any other plan which does not make either Villa or Carranza dictator of Mexico.

Position of the Mediators.

There is no hope or wish on the part of the mediators that the Constitutionists shall become a party to the mediation, other than as they have done so through the representation of Justo Lamar and Judge Lehmann, whose every step has been dictated from Washington, after full and extended conferences between the Secretary of State and the Constitutional junta in that city.

The mediators are too tactful and diplomatic to express their views, but it requires no stretching of the imagination to surmise that they hope that the Constitutionists will not decide to send a representative to this conference and that President Wilson will require the courage to say to the Constitutionists, in effect:

"I have procured for you from the Federal, through the peace conference, all that you could hope to obtain. I have secured, acting always after full and free conference with your advisers, the selection of a provisional government the personnel of which is guaranteed that every reform you have advocated will be carried out as rapidly as conditions will permit, and which will conduct a constitutional election at which you will have every opportunity to effect the election of a government in complete sympathy with your aims and desires.

"Now that I have accomplished all this on your behalf, it becomes your solemn duty to accept the results. If you are actuated by the least spark of patriotism you will do so, rather than subject your unfortunate country to further bloodshed and rapine. And if you are not actuated by patriotic motives neither I nor the American people have any sympathy with you."

Whip Hand Held by U. S.

The mediators attach little importance to the suggestion made by one of the American delegates that the United States would be compelled to fight the Constitutionists if they did not accept the plan agreed upon by the peace conference. They feel confident themselves, and they believe that Washington fully realizes that were the United States to lend its moral support to the provisional government and to withdraw its support from the Constitutionists, preventing their importation of munitions of war, the Constitutionists could last only a short time; that the provisional government, placed in a position where it could borrow money, would easily repel any Constitutionalists on Mexico City, and that Villa and Carranza would be deprived of the support of the Mexican people because they are not concerned with the political ambitions of these leaders, but solely with the reforms which they advocate, the carrying out of which will be accomplished even more effectively by the installation of the provisional government at Mexico City.

Unofficial reports received here continue to indicate friction in the Constitutional camp, a divergence of view between Villa and Carranza, and so much fear on the part of the Constitutional leaders of their own followers that deference by President Wilson to the views of the Constitutionists has become in reality not support of them but consideration for those of their followers who abhor peace and prefer living by loot and rapine to working for their living.

Mexican Delegates Distressed.

The Mexican delegates, who have been indicated to the mediators that General Huerta will, if need be, accept the peace plan submitted alike to him and to President Wilson a week ago Wednesday in its entirety, are distressed by the delay in Washington, and they are exhibiting remarkable patience.

They are surprised that President Wilson should still hesitate after they have procured from Huerta the formal declaration that he will consent to his own elimination and will accept a provisional government so thoroughly in sympathy with the Constitutionists.

They make no attempt to divine the motives of the President, but they are sure to be guided by the mediators, to assure them this is no time for inaction and that in their position they have no course other than to endure a longer period of watchful waiting.

Zubaran by the mediators is concerned, they neither expect a prompt reply nor care whether one comes or not. They have not changed their position from the first. They have all along contended that it would be unfair to admit the Constitutionists to the peace conference unless they entered into an armistice.

The Constitutionists have, however, enjoyed an opportunity to extend their military operations while mediation has been in progress, and still the door is held open to them to come in on the same terms as were originally prescribed. If they fail to avail themselves of the opportunity their failure will be attributed either to their realization that they have been as effectively represented here as if their own delegates had attended the conference, or to the fact that, irrespective of the concessions which President Wilson has obtained for them, they dare not attempt to control their following during a period of peace unaccompanied by opportunity to distribute the funds in the public treasury as largesse.

VERA CRUZ RAINS DISABLE AIRSHIPS

One Machine Abandoned and Fear of Accident Is Felt by Navy Men.

By ARTHUR RUHL.

Vera Cruz, June 4.—The rainy season now appears to be on in earnest, and the heavy downpours of the last few days have had a particularly unfavorable effect on the ten navy hydroplanes and flying boats.

These big mechanical birds have not so much as a tent to cover them, only bits of tarpaulin to protect the machinery, and they are alternately drenched and baked under a tropical sun on an unprotected beach. It is impossible to pump the water entirely out of the engines, and aside from the inconvenience and delay caused by this wear and tear it is particularly hard on the delicate skin of the planes.

One machine has been given up altogether, and Captain Mustin, of the battleship Mississippi, has notified the Navy Department that if the machines continue to be used under present conditions serious results may not be unexpected.

REBELS' FATE RESTS ON CARRANZA REPLY

Refusal to Mediate and Blockade by Huerta May Lose Them All.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 4.—Carranza's reply to the note of the A. B. C. mediators offering to permit Constitutional participation in the mediation on the basis of an agreement to an armistice and acquiescence in a discussion of internal as well as external affairs of Mexico is expected on Saturday or Monday.

Even the Constitutionists representatives here seem at sea concerning Carranza's answer. Most of the rebels in Washington do not believe that Carranza will alter his attitude. At the same time they admit that if the prohibition against the exportation of arms from the United States is enforced and if Huerta establishes a blockade at Tampico the rebellion will be embarrassed to the extent of making it advisable to enter into mediation on the best terms possible.

There is to be a general conference of the Constitutionists in Washington tomorrow. The Mexican agents will meet with C. A. Douglas, who acts as attorney for them and as their intermediary with the State Department. Recommendations to Carranza will be drawn and sent to Carranza in Durango.

It was said in an authoritative quarter that Carranza's note of reply will bring negotiations to an end, which indicates that his reply is expected to be unfavorable, holding out no hope of compromise, which would require further exchanges.

John Lind, who was President Wilson's personal representative in Mexico, has been in daily consultation with the Constitutionist agents. He had a conference to-day with Luis Cabrera, who returned from New York and who is one of the big men in Carranza's following.

NATIONS JOIN TO PROTECT OIL MEN

U. S., England and the Netherlands to Check Confiscation of Tampico Wells.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 4.—England, the Netherlands and the United States have agreed that they will not give diplomatic support to any claim or interests obtained by their nationals in oil fields in Mexico since April 20 of this year, when oil concessions became jeopardized by disturbed conditions, through cancellation or confiscation due to the inability of the original owners to meet their obligations and because of their compulsory departure from Tampico.

The agreement is expected to meet the claims of owners of other properties, many of them Americans, that they stood to lose their concessions because their absence would give others an opportunity to take advantage of their inability to meet payments on leases.

Word was received at the Navy Department to-day that the Constitutionist authorities at Tampico had announced that the export tax on oil would henceforth be twenty centavos a metric ton, the figure that prevailed during the Madrazo regime. Huerta recently increased the tax to seventy-five centavos a ton.

U. S. IN DILEMMA ON ARMS EXPORTATION

Must Explain to Mediators Breach of Agreement with Them.

CAN'T STOP HUERTA BLOCKADE EITHER

Promised It Would Not Object to Aggressive Action Against Rebels.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 4.—The administration is in an embarrassing position in relation to the exportation of arms to Mexican ports, and it is certain that explanations will have to be made to the mediators, as there has not yet appeared to officials any adequate reason for violation of the agreement with them that during mediation the shipment of arms would not be allowed.

Huerta has proclaimed a blockade of Tampico, and it is said he will send gunboats to the Panuco River to make the blockade effective. It has been said several times that the United States would insist that Tampico be kept a free and open port, and that if Huerta endeavored to establish a blockade he would be prevented by the American navy. This was the administration policy a fortnight ago. If Huerta's gunboats go northward from Puerto Mexico and establish the blockade, and if then the United States interferes Huerta will have a good case of breach of faith against this government, for the United States has agreed with Huerta that there shall be no aggressive action on either side pending the mediation.

Huerta has been told that there is nothing in his agreement with the United States and the mediators to prevent his fighting the Constitutionists, although he promised not to engage in aggressive movements against American troops. The establishment of a blockade would be a legitimate act of war by Huerta against his rebel enemies.

Acting on press reports, the Navy Department told Admiral Badger to-day to send information as to the whereabouts of the Mexican gunboats. This afternoon he replied that the Bravo and the Zaragoza were still at Puerto Mexico.

A report reached the State Department to-day that the steamship El Rio, of the Morgan Line, would sail from New York soon with a large cargo of ammunition for Galveston. The supply is intended for transshipment from Galveston to Tampico.

Secretary Bryan said again to-day that the orders against the exportation of arms and ammunition into Mexico were in force, but at the Treasury Department and the Department of Commerce, which have to do with the clearance of vessels, it was again said that no formal instructions had been sent out.

CARRANZA PUTS OFF MAKING REPLY

Wants to Establish Himself as Provisional President at Saltillo First.

El Paso, Tex., June 4.—General Carranza announced to-day through agents here that he would not answer the communication of the A. B. C. mediators nor issue his proclamation dealing with the formation of a provisional government in Northern Mexico until he reached Saltillo, to which city he will proceed after a brief stay at Torreon.

The delay in the issuance of the proclamation is believed to have been caused by some phase of the Niagara Falls conference and by the reported desire of Carranza to establish himself as Provisional President at Saltillo, capital of the state where he served as governor under the Madrazo government.

The opinions of those surrounding Carranza regarding the conference at Niagara Falls were reflected once more in a semi-official statement from Durango to-night as follows:

"Hamlet, with Hamlet left out," is the way many of the Constitutionist leaders expressed themselves to-day regarding the conference at Niagara Falls. That a plan can be found to settle interior affairs in Mexico without the participation of the Constitutionist government is regarded by them as impossible. They point out that the only party directly interested in Mexico which has been represented in the formation of the Niagara Falls plans has been that of Huerta.

"This party, defeated by the Constitutionists at every point, is in the throes of dissolution and is in no condition to fulfill any pledge that might be made."

"The Constitutionists have declared repeatedly that the sole solution of the internal difficulties of the country was the elimination of Huerta and his party from politics."

"The Constitutionists emphasize the fact that they will recognize only a government established under the plan of Guadalupe at the triumph of the revolution. By this time the commander in chief of the Constitutionist party will be Provisional President of Mexico, while elections are being verified and constitutional order is restored."

"In a word, the Constitutionists think it would be well for the commissioners to acquaint themselves with the facts before committing themselves to a programme which there is no possibility of their carrying out."

HUERTA'S PRICE AN OFFICIAL O. K.

Wants Acts Legalized to Protect Future Before Giving Up His Office.

Vera Cruz, June 4.—The price Huerta demands for retirement is the legalization of his official acts since taking office, according to a man arriving here from the capital to-day whose information is believed reliable. This is said to have been the proposal Huerta authorized his delegates to offer at the mediation conference.

Huerta, it is said, realizes that he has only a slim chance of winning, but is determined not to abandon power without adequate provision being made for his own future and for that of the men about him.



CHARLES H. STRAUSS.

\$1,000 FOR FINDER OF C. H. STRAUSS

Insurance Man Missing Since May 28—His Accounts Right.

Since the disappearance May 28 of Charles H. Strauss, general agent for the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, at 200 Fifth av., the only clew to his whereabouts, it was discovered yesterday, is his Panama hat, sent from the store of E. R. Tripler & Co., Madison av. and 42d st., and received at his home, 155 Riverside Drive, on Memorial Day. He had left it there to be delivered when he bought a cap in the afternoon of the 28th.

About 1 o'clock on the day he disappeared Strauss left his office. The police and private detectives were set to work, but they have discovered no trace of the missing man.

Relatives of Strauss say his health was excellent and his domestic life happy. On the morning he was last seen he took an affectionate farewell of his wife and three-year-old daughter.

Since his disappearance the company he represents has had his accounts examined and found them correct in every detail. He has a substantial balance in his personal and his company accounts, both of which are kept in the Garfield National Bank.

Mr. Strauss came to New York from his birthplace, Chicago, a little more than four years ago. He is thirty-four years old, five feet eight inches tall and weighs about two hundred pounds. He has a smooth, round face, light brown hair, brown eyes and a high forehead. A distinctive mark is the tremulousness of his hands.

His brother, Louis A. Strauss, is a professor of English at the University of Michigan. Franklin P. Adams, who conducts "The Evening Tower" on The Tribune and "Cozen Florence" on The Chicago Tribune, are well known to followers of the editorial page feature, is a cousin.

Mrs. Strauss was formerly Miss Florence Levi, of Milwaukee. The couple were married eleven years ago. They have one child, a daughter, Alice, three years old. The missing man's New York clubs are the Harmonie, City Athletic, Aldine, Woodmere and University of Michigan. Before coming to New York he maintained membership in several Chicago clubs.

A reward of \$1,000 is offered by his family for information that will lead to the return of Mr. Strauss.

NEW GRAND TRUNK LOAN

Canadian Government Guarantees \$16,000,000 Bond Issue.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.] Ottawa, June 4.—Premier Borden introduced in the House of Commons to-night a bill providing for a guarantee of \$16,000,000 of 4 per cent bonds of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, the proceeds of which are to be used to complete the mountain section of the road.

Mr. Borden said the cost of construction of the road had greatly exceeded the original estimates and that unless the government gave a further guarantee construction must stop. The amount of the guarantee is made large enough to include three years' interest.

The bill will be passed immediately.

"EL MOCHO" BEGINS FIGHT Revolutionary Movement in Venezuela Likely to Spread.

Willemstad, Curacao, June 4.—General José Manuel Hernandez (El Mocho), the Venezuelan revolutionary leader, who left Port of Spain, Trinidad, on May 25, is reported to have landed on the Venezuelan coast. There has already been some fighting in the district between Puerto Cabello and Valencia, and it is believed that the revolutionary movement will spread quickly over the country.

General Juan Pablo Penabaz, who has a notable military record and is considered an able leader, has landed at Caracas Bay, Island of Curacao.

Lamas' Monastery Burned by "White Wolf" Brigands

Peking, June 4.—"White Wolf," the Chinese brigand who during the last few months has devastated the provinces of Hu-Peh, Ho-Nan and Shen-Si, is now looting and burning towns and villages in the Province of Kan-Su. His followers to-day proceeded to Ohoi, where they set fire to the famous monastery of the Tibetan Lamas.

Subsequently a column of regular troops overtook and defeated the bandits, who are now reported to be virtually surrounded.

At the monastery of the Tibetan Lamas, when "White Wolf's" followers set fire to it, was a missionary named Kauffman, who came from Missouri. Miss Hauptberg, of Boone, Iowa; Miss Kennon, of Ohio, and J. P. Rommen, of Indiana, also were believed to have been at the monastery mission.

MAXWELL PRAISES FACTORY SCHOOL

Girls, Illiterate Less than Year Ago, Now Speak English with Ease.

AN IMPORTANT STEP, SAYS N. Y. EDUCATOR

Distinguished Gathering Hears Sicer Employees Speak at Graduation Exercises.

"You must forgive our mistakes, for we have had much to learn."

So said Rebecca Meyer, one of the twenty-nine graduates of the Sicer School for Immigrants, when she spoke her "Greeting" to the guests at the graduation exercises in the recreation hall of the white goods factory of Dudley E. Sicer & Co., at 49 West 21st st., last evening. But there weren't any mistakes to forgive. Rebecca's speech was a model in its precise, yet artless English—though one year ago Rebecca didn't know any English at all.

And when Minnie Spinrad, Pauline Deutsch, Ethel Brown, Mollie Tobowitz, Mary Wilpan and Rosa Clemens told, in turn, the story of the evolution of an undergarment, from the planting of the cottonseed to the shipping of the finished product, no one would have guessed, if they hadn't been told, that less than twelve months ago those girls were classed as "illiterates."

One by one they gave their speeches clearly and modestly. Ethel Brown was dreadfully disgraced in her own estimation because she forgot the English word for "bleaching." And all the applause the audience gave her couldn't take away the grievous look that darkened her face all the rest of the evening.

It was a huge crowd that gathered to celebrate what Dr. William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools, called "the union between the industrial world and education, the first and most important step in industrial education." One side of the great hall was given over to as many of the firm's 550 employees as could get into it, and on the other were many social workers and representatives of New York's school system. Among the speakers, besides Dr. Maxwell, were John H. Finley, state Commissioner of Education; Miss Mary Antin, author of "The Promised Land," and the head of the Sicer firm, Dudley E. Sicer. Miss Anne Morgan was one of the guests, but did not speak.

Dr. Maxwell gave the audience a story which, he said, was told him two years ago—the story of a factory girl whose arm was torn off as a result of her ignorance of English, which made it impossible for her to understand the foreman's explanations.

"You can understand," he said, "how glad I was, after hearing that story, to accede to Mr. Sicer's request to the Board of Education for a teacher to instruct his employees. This is the first and most important step in industrial education. When will the conscience of New Yorkers awake and make them unlose the purse strings of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, to establish trade schools for the children of the poor, the trade schools which should be the next step in industrial education?"

Dr. Finley brought the greetings of the state, and Miss Antin ended the programme, but the great interest was in the white-gowned graduates and their teacher, Miss Meyer. The girls not only read essays, but gave some of the gymnastics through which they go each day. And they received critiques of graduation.

This is the second year of the Sicer school for its employees, but last year the pupils went to Public School 4 for their lessons. This year the sessions were held in the factory.

"MONA LISA" THIEF ARRAIGNED IN FLORENCE

Doctor Testifies That Perugia Is Only Partly Responsible for His Actions.

Florence, Italy, June 4.—The trial of Vincenzo Perugia on a charge of stealing Leonardo da Vinci's masterpiece, "Mona Lisa," from the Louvre in Paris began here to-day. The disappearance of the picture on August 2, 1911, caused a sensation throughout the world, and the search for it was not successful until December 12, 1913, when Perugia offered it for sale to a Florentine antiquary.

Dr. Amaldi at to-day's hearing said he had made a prolonged and careful observation of Perugia, and had become convinced that he was only partly responsible for his actions. Perugia did not attempt to deny to the judge that he had taken the "Mona Lisa" from the Louvre. He said his desire was to have it placed in the Palazzo degli Uffizi, in Florence. He asserted he was aware that the French government had offered immunity to the thief if the picture should be returned to the Louvre, but he had not availed himself of the offer.

Testimony as to the authenticity of the picture was given by several experts, and other witnesses gave evidence as to details of the theft.

CARRANZA POINTS DOOR TO MEDIATORS

"Mexico Must Clean House Alone," Now Official Sentiment of Rebels.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

El Paso, Tex., June 4.—Mexico must be permitted to clean up its own backyard without foreign interference; mediation is good in theory, but cannot always be carried out. There is such a thing as stopping a revolution too soon.

These are the points emphasized by the latest rebel statement issued to-day by Roberto V. Pasqueria, special representative of General Venustiano Carranza. The statement, which is understood to be given with the authority of General Carranza, says:

"The international affairs of Mexico should be dealt with by impartial Mexicans who have the welfare of their country at heart and not by persons who by their past records have shown that they hold their selfish interests above the interests of Mexico, nor by foreigners who cannot possibly fully understand the needs of our people."

"Naturally, as a principle, we are in favor of mediation, but we cannot contemplate with serenity any encroachment upon our sovereign rights, and the mediators, being foreign republics, undoubtedly fully understand this."

The size of the Equitable is only half the story

To-day, months ahead of its completion, the Equitable Building that-is-to-be is known the round world over for the supremacy of its size. But pretty soon, when it is completed, tenanted, and in the full, free swing of operation, the Equitable is going to be known also for the supremacy of its service. New York needs the Equitable Building—but it needs far more the kind of service which the Equitable Building is going to give to its tenants.

Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of that date.

Equitable Building Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

MILITANT BEGS KING'S CLEMENCY

Continued from page 1

It was almost impossible to continue the presentations. For several minutes there was marked disorder.

Men Grip Her Bare Arms.

The suffragette made no noise. She offered no resistance to the court officials. She seemed more dazed than they themselves. She held the long train of her court dress tightly clutched in her right hand and held her left hand over the low bosom of the handsome gown. Out in the first corridor the officials gripped her bare arms. She submitted quietly, apparently willing to accept whatever treatment might be coming to her.

At midnight she was still a prisoner of the police in the palace. It could not be discovered who she was. Who she is known to the authorities and also to the King and Queen. The identity of the woman who presented herself is also known to their majesties, and it is rumored that the result will be the disgrace of one of the great families of England.

How the suffragette succeeded in getting into the palace through the remarkable cordon of precautions taken by the authorities is still a mystery at the palace. As soon as the court function was over the King and Queen spared no pains to let it be known to those around them that they were deeply annoyed. It is anticipated that there will be an immediate upheaval in the royal household.

Lord Chamberlain Furious.

Lord Sandhurst is furious. Every person invited to the court had to bring five separate cards, and some of them were more than a foot square in size. Every one of these cards was signed by Lord Sandhurst himself in ink. The names of the invited were also written in ink. The carriage cards were not issued until this morning, and it was therefore thought that the threat to forge cards had been rendered futile.

Before any carriage was allowed into the park the coachman had to hand over one of his cards at the gates, and the person in the carriage had also to hand over a card. At the gates of the palace the state carriages were again held up and both coachman and guest had to hand over cards. Every card was closely scrutinized at each point before the carriage was allowed to proceed. At the entrance to the palace the guests had once more to present an invitation card. Always precious, these cards could not possibly be obtained by anyone outside the sacred circle of the court, it was thought.

London Senson Endangered.

So angry is Queen Mary at the indignity their majesties were made to suffer and at the perfidy of the woman who allowed her love for the suffrage cause to have greater influence with her than had her loyalty, that there is grave fear that the season is ruined and that the King and Queen will not venture to hold another court this year. The loss this would inflict on London tradesmen would be immense. This is adding to the intense feeling of anger now abroad against the militants, and there is much apprehension that reprisals will be begun and have terrible consequences for the infuriated women.

Late editions of the London morning papers publish different versions of the incident. "The Daily Mail" says:

"Just before 11 o'clock the court was started by a well modulated voice crying, 'Your majesty, for God's sake!'"

"Immediately two gentlemen of the court stepped forward, and it was seen that a handsome young woman, attired in black, was on her knees, with hands stretched toward the King. The officials raised her, and without demur on her part escorted her out. Neither the King nor any member of the royal circle paid the slightest attention to the incident."

According to "The Daily Chronicle" the demonstration was made by two titled ladies, sympathizers with the suffragist movement, both of whom had been previously presented at court and were entitled to cards for all court functions.

Had Proper Credentials.

According to "The Times" the woman apparently was provided with a proper card of admission. She fell on both knees and cried in a shrill voice, which was audible throughout the throne room, "Your majesty, won't you stop torturing women?"

Just outside Buckingham palace, under the "cat and mouse act."

At the weekly meeting of the Women's Social and Political Union, held last evening, all references to violence were loudly cheered. The audience was especially demonstrative when Mrs. Mansell alluded to the attacks on the Belfast editors. There were cries of "Animals!" "Serve the brutes right!" and "Let editors beware!"

All newspapers were denounced as entering into a conspiracy with the government against women. Statesmen, doctors and magistrates were bitterly attacked, and the statement that militancy was to go on with even greater vigor was loudly cheered. Hunger-striking suffragettes were likened to the Redeemer, and ministers and magistrates were freely described as torturers and murderers. The women present worked themselves into a state of hysteria reminiscent of religious revival scenes. Almost every sentence spoken was punctuated with groans, hisses and exclamations. The frenzied outbursts provoked by the extravagant language used were the note of the meeting.

Several Americans Presented.

The court was one of the most brilliant of the present reign. Ambassador Page finished the presentation of his relatives and of the Doubleday-Page film connections, those presented including his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Page, and Miss Dorothy Doubleday.

Miss Esther Cleveland, the most notable of the Americans presented, wore Venetian plot lace over a white satin train, the white lace being embroidered with silver.

Miss Mary Sanger, of Sangerfield, N. Y., daughter of William Cary Sanger, wore white simple satin, with a corsage of white shadow lace and tulle, illustrated with crystal trimming.

Mrs. Edward Bell, wife of the second secretary of the embassy, Mrs. Randolph Mordecai, of Baltimore, and her daughter, Miss Margarita Pennington, were also presented.

HEARS WEDDING BY 'PHONE Mother, Ill, Listens to Ceremony Over Long Distance.

New London, Conn., June 4.—The mother of Captain Ralph M. Packer was too ill to-night to attend her son's wedding, but she heard the whole ceremony by long distance telephone as he became the husband of Miss Alice Tyler Perkins, of this city.

The Rev. Joseph P. Brown, who has married many couples, it is said, than any New England clergyman, performed the ceremony. About the time he was ready and the hundred or more guests had assembled a member of the bride's family called up Mrs. Packer at her home in Meriden, nodded to the couple and left the receiver off, first attaching a megaphone to the transmitter.

Music, responses of bride and bridegroom and the murmur of the admiring guests were all transmitted to Mrs. Packer, who then gave the couple her blessing and hung up.